

GRANT  
IN-91-CR  
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p. 35

Semi-Annual Technical Report

ADDITIONS TO MARS GLOBAL REFERENCE  
ATMOSPHERIC MODEL (MARS-GRAM)

(NASA-CR-188924)	ADDITIONS TO MARS GLOBAL	N91-33045
REFERENCE ATMOSPHERIC MODEL (MARS-GRAM)		
Semiannual Technical Report (Georgia Inst.		
of Tech.) 35 p	CSCL 03B	Unclass
	G3/91	0045880

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October, 1991

Prepared for the

\* NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

Under Grant No. NAG8-877

Georgia Tech Project G-35-675

## Abstract

Three major additions or modifications have been made to the Mars Global Reference Atmospheric Model (Mars-GRAM). (1) In addition to the interactive version, a new batch version is available, which uses NAMELIST input, and is completely modular, so that the main driver program can easily be replaced by any calling program, such as a trajectory simulation program. (2) Both the interactive and batch versions now have an option for treating local-scale dust storm effects, rather than just the global-scale dust storms in the original Mars-GRAM. (3) The Zurek wave perturbation model has been added, to simulate the effects of tidal perturbations, in addition to the random (mountain wave) perturbation model of the original Mars-GRAM. A minor modification has also been made which allows heights to go "below" local terrain height and return "realistic" pressure, density and temperature, not the surface values, as returned by the original Mars-GRAM. This feature will allow simulations of Mars rover paths which might go into local "valley" areas which lie below the average height of the present, rather coarse-resolution, terrain height data used by Mars-GRAM. Sample input and output of both the interactive and batch versions of Mars-GRAM are presented.

## INTRODUCTION

The Mars Global Reference Atmospheric Model (Mars-GRAM; Justus and Chimonas, 1988; Justus, 1990, 1991), includes simulation capabilities for mean values of density, temperature, pressure and wind components. Density perturbations, simulated by a mountain-wave simulation model are also included, for simulation of density perturbation profiles along specified trajectories through the atmosphere of Mars.

Up to a height of 75 km, Mars-GRAM is based upon parameterizations of height, latitudinal, longitudinal and seasonal variations of temperature, determined from a survey of published measurements from the Mariner and Viking programs (a complete set of references is provided by Justus and Chimonas, 1989). Pressure and density are inferred in Mars-GRAM from the temperature by making use of the hydrostatic and perfect gas law relationships. Above about 120 km, Mars-GRAM uses the thermospheric model of Stewart (1987). A hydrostatic interpolation routine is used to insure a smooth transition from the lower portion of the model to the Stewart thermosphere model.

Mars-GRAM includes parameterizations to simulate the effects of seasonal variation, diurnal variation, dust storm effects, effects due to the orbital position of Mars, effects of the large seasonal variation in surface atmospheric pressure because of differential condensation/sublimation of the CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere in the polar caps, and effects of Martian atmospheric mountain wave perturbations on the magnitude of the expected density perturbations. The thermospheric model includes a parameterization for the effects of solar activity, measured by the 10.7 cm solar radio flux. Winds are computed by the thermal wind approximation, with the inclusion of the effects of molecular viscosity, which, because of the low atmospheric densities, can be very important at high altitudes. The mountain wave perturbation model also includes a damping approximation due to the effects of molecular viscosity.

During much of 1990 and early 1991, the Mars Atmosphere Knowledge Requirements Working Group (Bourke, 1991) met by video-conference, with the objectives of

- Understanding the sensitivity and consequences of various levels of uncertainties in the Martian atmosphere

- Understanding the realistic limits on modeling the Mars atmosphere, both deterministically and statistically
- Recommending a set of atmospheric information requirements to be satisfied by the robotic portion of the Mars Exploration Program

Specific recommendations were made by the working group for improvements and additions to the Mars-GRAM program:

- (1) The addition of a capability to treat local-scale dust storms. The current Mars-GRAM treats all storms as growing and decaying with time, but with a size of full global dimensions.
- (2) The addition of the Zurek wave model (Pitts et al., 1988) to represent the large-scale temperature and density perturbations caused by atmospheric tides. The current Mars-GRAM perturbations are rather small-scale, gravity-wave-like variations.
- (3) A modular version of Mars-GRAM, specifically designed for use as a subroutine in a calling program, such as a trajectory guidance and control analysis program. This version would allow easy application of user-defined perturbation models, such as sine-wave perturbations or hyperbolic tangent or step-like perturbations.

The purpose of this report is to describe the Mars-GRAM modifications recently made to satisfy these recommendations.

#### ADDITIONS TO MARS-GRAM

##### The Zurek Wave Perturbation Model

Parameters necessary to evaluate wave-structure perturbations in temperature are provided by Zurek's tables on pages 11-12 of Pitts et al.

(1988). The Zurek wave model was designed to allow estimation of temperature perturbations which would be produced by atmospheric tides (expected to be an important process in the Martian atmosphere). In order to compute wave-structure perturbations in density from the original temperature perturbation estimates of Zurek, a simple model is assumed, based on approximate hydrostatic equilibrium for these large-scale perturbations. The perfect gas law,  $p = \rho RT$ , requires that perturbations in pressure, density and temperature be related (to first order) by

$$p'/\langle p \rangle = \rho'/\langle \rho \rangle + T'/\langle T \rangle, \quad (1)$$

where the angle brackets denote average values. The perturbation version of the hydrostatic equation,  $\partial p'/\partial z = -\rho'g$ , requires that

$$\partial(p'/\langle p \rangle)/\partial z = -(\rho'/\langle \rho \rangle - p'/\langle p \rangle)(g/RT) = -(T'/\langle T \rangle)(g/RT). \quad (2)$$

If one assumes a simple cosine function for the vertical variation of  $T'/\langle T \rangle$ , i.e.

$$T'/\langle T \rangle = A \cos(kz), \quad (3)$$

then equations (1) and (2) require that

$$\rho'/\langle \rho \rangle = A [\sin(kz)/(kH) - \cos(kz)], \quad (4)$$

where  $H$  is the scale height ( $RT/g$ ). The temperature perturbation data provided in Zurek's table provide information to determine the values of  $k$  and the wave amplitude  $A$  for both clear-sky and dust-storm cases. If it is assumed

that  $kH \approx 1$ , then the density perturbation may be evaluated from this  $k$  value, with the approximate form of equation (4), namely

$$\rho' / \langle \rho \rangle \approx A [\sin(kz) - \cos(kz)] \quad . \quad (5)$$

Figure 1 shows a sample evaluation of the Zurek density wave perturbation model at the location and time of the Viking 1 lander entry (7/20/76 12:30 GMT, at Mars latitude  $22^\circ\text{N}$ , longitude  $48^\circ\text{W}$ ). Since the random (mountain-wave) perturbations no longer constitute the only perturbations in Mars-GRAM, their minimum acceptable perturbation magnitudes have been decreased somewhat. A sample of the random density perturbations at the Viking 1 lander location and time is shown in Figure 2. The total density perturbations, found by adding the wave-component and random-component perturbations from Figures 1 and 2, are consistent with the density perturbations observed by the Viking 1 and 2 landers (shown as figures in the Pitts et al. 1988 report), which have peak values of 10-20%.

Figure 3 shows the density wave perturbation values from the Zurek model, evaluated on a height-latitude cross section, through the Viking 1 longitude ( $48^\circ\text{N}$ ) at the time of the lander entry. Peak contour values in Figure 3 are +14% and -14% (not labeled, because of the small area within these contours).

#### Local-Scale Dust Storm Simulations

At run time, the Mars-GRAM user selects the time of start (within seasonal bounds) for a dust storm (if any) to be simulated. A time profile of build-up and decay for the dust storm intensity (up to a selectable maximum value) is part of the program. The new additions also allow selection of a location (latitude and longitude) at which the dust storm is to start and a maximum radius (up to 10,000 km) that the dust storm is allowed to grow. These parameters of dust-storm location and maximum radius ( $r_{\text{max}}$ ) are used to compute a size factor which multiplies the intensity of the dust storm effects. The size factor, as a function of position and height, is given by

$$\text{size factor} = 0.25 [1 + \cos(90^\circ r/r_d)][1 + \cos(90^\circ z/z_d)] \quad , \quad (6)$$

where  $r$  is the local radius from the dust storm center location,  $r_d$  is the temporally varying dust-storm radius (up to a maximum of  $r_{\max}$ ),  $z$  is the local height and  $z_d$  is the height of the dust storm.  $z_d$  also grows temporally up to a maximum value of 60 km or  $r_d/3$  (whichever is smaller).

The dust storm radius  $r_d$  and height  $z_d$  are values for 1/2 the full effect. Thus the size factor given by equation (6) is 1 when  $r/r_d = 0$  and  $z/z_d = 0$ ; it is 1/2 when  $r/r_d = 1$  and  $z/z_d = 1$ ; and it is 0 when  $r/r_d = 2$  or  $z/z_d = 2$ . As illustrated by Figure 4 the function  $0.5[1 + \cos(x)]$  used in equation (6) is very similar to the Gaussian distribution function  $\exp(-x^2/\pi)$  frequently used as a size factor function in diffusion models.

Figure 5 illustrates the effects of a local dust storm on the mean density simulated along a hypothetical trajectory, starting at latitude  $0^\circ\text{N}$ , longitude  $0^\circ\text{W}$  at 40 km altitude, and moving at constant height and latitude along longitude from 0 to  $100^\circ\text{W}$ , with a local dust storm centered at latitude  $0^\circ\text{N}$ , longitude  $50^\circ\text{W}$ , with radius = 1000 km. The values plotted in Figure 5 are the differences between mean density with dust storm perturbation and that with no dust storm effects. Deviations in mean density of 25% or more are seen near the center position of the local storm, with 0 deviations seen at distances from the storm center of more than twice the storm radius.

### The Mars-GRAM Batch Version

A new batch version of Mars-GRAM has been developed, which uses NAMELIST input, and is completely modular, so that the main driver program can easily be replaced by any calling program, such as a trajectory simulation program. As with the interactive version, fixed values of trajectory displacements in height, latitude, longitude and time may be read in as input, or position along an arbitrary trajectory may be read in from an input file. In the batch version of Mars-GRAM, values of the trajectory displacement values can easily be changed with time by simple modifications to the short driver program, or from within the trajectory program which replaces the Mars-GRAM batch version driver program.

## OTHER PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

The wave perturbations are modeled in a new subroutine WAVEPERT and associated functions AMPINT and PHASINT to interpolate wave amplitudes and phases. The Zurek wave model parameters are input to the program via a new BLOCK DATA routine. The local dust storm modifications are incorporated into the previous subroutine DUSTFACT.

Other program modifications are that:

- (1) A minor modification has also been made which allows heights to go "below" local terrain height and return "realistic" pressure, density and temperature, not the surface values, as returned by the original Mars-GRAM. This feature will allow simulations of Mars rover paths which might go into local "valley" areas which lie below the average height of the present, rather coarse-resolution, terrain height data used by Mars-GRAM.
- (2) For simulations which are to follow the Mars GRAM terrain heights exactly, an input height below -5 km will specify this option.
- (3) For 1-D plots versus either of the height variables (height above reference ellipsoid or above local terrain), the plotable output files have the height variable in the second (y) position (ordinate). This simplifies input to plot routines which do not allow run-time selection of which input variable is the abscissa and which is the ordinate.

Samples of input and output from both the interactive version and the batch version of Mars-GRAM are given in the following section.

## SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT WITH THE REVISED MARS-GRAM

Documentation of the original Mars-GRAM program, including examples of input and output were described by Justus and Chimonas (1989). This section describes some of the new input-output features added for the wave perturbation model, the local-scale dust storm model, and for the batch version of Mars-GRAM.

In the interactive version of Mars-GRAM (see listing of the main routine in Appendix A), the program prompts the user for values of all required input options. Table 1 shows an example of such an interactive session: the model run done to produce the vertical profile of wave perturbation values shown in Figure 1.

Differences in the input required by the new program options are:

- (1) If the season permits ( $L_s$  between  $180^\circ$  and  $320^\circ$ ), and if the user selects a dust storm condition, then the user must select (a) an intensity of storm (maximum 3.0), (b) a maximum radius for the dust storm ( $r_{\max} = 0$  or  $r_{\max} > 10,000$  km means a global-scale storm), and (c) a latitude and longitude for the storm center if the storm is local-scale.
- (2) The user can select the perturbation model to be either the original random (mountain-wave) model (model 1), the new Zurek wave perturbation model (model 2), or the combined perturbations from both the random and wave models (model 3).
- (3) If either model 1 or model 3 is selected, then the user must supply a starting random number (1 - 30,000) for the random number generator used for the random perturbations.

The LIST output file produced from the model run of Table 1 is shown in Table 2. The OUTPUT file from this run is given in Table 3. The plotable file DENSAV produced in this run is shown in Table 4.

The new batch version of Mars-GRAM (see listing of the short main driven routine in Appendix B) uses NAMELIST input. An example NAMELIST input file is given in Table 5: the model run used to produce the data along the trajectory

shown in Figure 5 (i.e at constant height = 40 km, from latitude 0°, longitude 0° to latitude 0°, longitude 100° W, in 100 steps of 1° longitude each). The NAMELIST input shown in Table 5 selects a local scale dust storm of intensity 3.0, starting at  $L_s = 280^\circ$ , centered at latitude 0°, longitude 50° W (the trajectory midpoint), with maximum storm radius 1000 km. Notice that the time of simulation in Table 5 is one Earth year after the Viking 1 landing (7/20/77); no dust storms are possible at the season of the Viking 1 landing (when  $L_s = 90^\circ$ ).

A computer diskette is available, containing nine files:

- (1) MARSGRAM.FOR - the main routine for the interactive version of Mars-GRAM, version 3.0
- (2) MARSGRMB.FOR - the main routine for the batch version of Mars-GRAM, version 3.0
- (3) MARSSUBS.FOR - all of the subroutines used by both interactive and batch versions of Mars-GRAM
- (4) SETUP.FOR - a setup subroutine, called once at the start of the run of the batch version of Mars-GRAM
- (5) MARSGRAM.EXE - a PC-DOS executable file for the interactive version of Mars-GRAM
- (6) HEIGHTS.DAT - terrain height data file (same as used by earlier versions of Mars-GRAM)
- (7) MARSGRAM.HST - an ASCII readable "history" file describing the current (3.0) and all previous versions of Mars-GRAM
- (8) INPUT.DOC - a sample NAMELIST file, with inline comments appended (after exclamation points)

- (9) INPUT - a sample NAMELIST file, without inline comments (for those Fortran compilers which do not allow inline comments in NAMELIST input)

To obtain a copy of the diskette, contact Ms. Bonnie James, Code ES-44, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL 35812.

#### PLANS FOR THE COMING PERIOD

Since the model additions discussed here meet all of those required under this grant, the remaining period in the grant will be used for further model testing and verification. Results of this more-complete model evaluation will be presented in the final report.

A new set of digital terrain height data for Mars, produced by the U. S. Geological Survey, has been received. The feasibility of extracting a more detailed set of terrain heights from this set, for improvement over those currently used by Mars-GRAM, will also be examined. Some potential problems with this are that the data are on DEC VAX format tapes (we have no easy access to a DEC VAX with 9-track tape drives), and the data on the tapes are in "pixel" form for ease in producing images, not necessarily for extracting tabular data at an array (e.g.  $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ ) of fixed locations.

#### REFERENCES

Bourke, R. D., editor (1991): Report of the Mars Atmosphere Knowledge Requirements Working Group, JPL Technical Report.

Justus, C. G. (1990): A Mars Global Reference Atmospheric Model (Mars-GRAM) for Mission Planning and Analysis, AIAA 90-004, presented at the 28th Aerospace Sciences Meeting, Reno, NV, January.

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Pitts, D. E., J. E. Tillman, J. Pollack and R. Zurek (1988): Model Profiles of the Mars Atmosphere for the Mars Rover and Sample Return Mission, draft technical report, March 11.

Stewart, A. I. F. (1987): Revised Time Dependent Model of the Martian Atmosphere for use in Orbit Lifetime and Sustenance Studies. Final Report JPL PO# NQ-802429, March 26.

Table 1. Sample operation of Mars-GRAM Program. This shows a sample run of the program to produce vertical height profiles at the location and time of the Viking-1 Lander entry.

```

marsgram
Mars-GRAM Interactive version 3.0 - October 14, 1991
Enter name for LIST file (CON for console listing):
viking1.lst
Enter name for OUTPUT file:
viking1.out
Enter Month, Day of Month, 4-digit Year, and Max Number Positions
7 20 76 21
Enter initial GMT Time (Hours, Minutes, Seconds)
12 30 0
Ls = 97.0 degrees for this date.
Dust storms can occur between Ls = 180 and Ls = 320.
Enter starting Ls value for dust storm (or 0 for none).
0
Enter mean F10.7 flux at 1AU (nominal value = 150)
and +/- number of std. deviations for thermosphere variation
68 0
Enter perturbation model: 1-random, 2-wave, 3-both
3

Enter Starting Random Number (any positive integer < 30,000)
1001

Select x-code and y-code for plotable output versus desired parameter(s):

Code      Parameter
-----
1      Height (above reference ellipsoid, km)
2      Height (above local terrain, km)
3      Latitude (deg.)
4      Longitude (deg.)
5      Time from start (Earth seconds)
6      Time from start (Martian Sols)
7      Areocentric Longitude of Sun, Ls (deg.)
8      Hour Angle for Local Time (Mars hours * 15)

Use y-code = 0 for plotable output vs x-code variable only
2 0
Enter 1 for log-base-10 density and pressure on plot files, 0 for normal
0
Enter Initial Latitude (deg.), West Longitude (deg.)
22 48
Surface elevation = -.50 km at this location
Enter Initial Height (km)
-.5
Enter Increments in Height (km), Latitude (deg.), West Longitude (deg.),
and Time (sec.)
5 0 0 0

```

Computing data.

Enter Month, Day of Month, 4-digit Year, and Max Number Positions

0 0 0 0

STOP Normal Termination

Table 2. Printout of the LIST file produced by the sample run in Table 1. Heights are above reference ellipsoid, with height above local terrain shown in parentheses.

```

Mars-GRAM Interactive version 3.0 - October 14, 1991
Date = 7/20/1976 Julian Date = 2442980.0 GMT Time = 12:30: .0
F10.7 flux = 68.0, standard deviation = .0
Perturbation model = 3 Starting random number = 1001
Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.
Height = -.50 km ( .00 km) Scale Height = 12.33 km
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours
Temperature = 240.5 K Pressure = 748.3 N/m**2
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .1612E-01 .1627E-01 .1643E-01 kg/m**3
Density plus perturbation = .1770E-01 kg/m**3
Eastward Wind = 4.2 m/s Northward Wind = -.3 m/s
-----
Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.
Height = 4.50 km ( 5.00 km) Scale Height = 10.79 km
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours
Temperature = 210.4 K Pressure = 485.5 N/m**2
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .1189E-01 .1207E-01 .1224E-01 kg/m**3
Density plus perturbation = .1238E-01 kg/m**3
Eastward Wind = 1.5 m/s Northward Wind = -3.8 m/s
-----
Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.
Height = 9.50 km ( 10.00 km) Scale Height = 10.30 km
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours
Temperature = 200.9 K Pressure = 302.7 N/m**2
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .7732E-02 .7882E-02 .8036E-02 kg/m**3
Density plus perturbation = .7908E-02 kg/m**3
Eastward Wind = -2.2 m/s Northward Wind = -5.5 m/s
-----
Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.
Height = 14.50 km ( 15.00 km) Scale Height = 9.81 km
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours
Temperature = 191.4 K Pressure = 184.7 N/m**2
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .4929E-02 .5049E-02 .5173E-02 kg/m**3
Density plus perturbation = .4930E-02 kg/m**3
Eastward Wind = -4.4 m/s Northward Wind = -7.2 m/s
-----
Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.
Height = 19.50 km ( 20.00 km) Scale Height = 9.45 km
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours
Temperature = 184.4 K Pressure = 110.5 N/m**2
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .3044E-02 .3133E-02 .3226E-02 kg/m**3
Density plus perturbation = .3090E-02 kg/m**3
Eastward Wind = -5.7 m/s Northward Wind = -9.1 m/s

```

-----  
Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 24.50 km ( 25.00 km) Scale Height = 9.10 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 177.6 K Pressure = 64.91 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .1848E-02 .1912E-02 .1978E-02 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .1900E-02 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -7.1 m/s Northward Wind = -11.4 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 29.50 km ( 30.00 km) Scale Height = 8.75 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 170.8 K Pressure = 37.41 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .1102E-02 .1146E-02 .1191E-02 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .1160E-02 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -8.4 m/s Northward Wind = -14.0 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 34.50 km ( 35.00 km) Scale Height = 8.48 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 165.5 K Pressure = 21.17 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .6405E-03 .6690E-03 .6987E-03 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .6519E-03 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -9.8 m/s Northward Wind = -17.1 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 39.50 km ( 40.00 km) Scale Height = 8.22 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 160.4 K Pressure = 11.79 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .3662E-03 .3844E-03 .4034E-03 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .3681E-03 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -11.2 m/s Northward Wind = -20.2 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 44.50 km ( 45.00 km) Scale Height = 7.96 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 155.3 K Pressure = 6.449 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .2069E-03 .2173E-03 .2281E-03 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .2071E-03 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -12.8 m/s Northward Wind = -23.5 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) = .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 49.50 km ( 50.00 km) Scale Height = 7.70 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 150.2 K Pressure = 3.465 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .1149E-03 .1207E-03 .1267E-03 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .1239E-03 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -14.4 m/s Northward Wind = -26.9 m/s  
-----

-----  
Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 54.50 km ( 55.00 km) Scale Height = 7.55 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 147.2 K Pressure = 1.833 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .6201E-04 .6511E-04 .6836E-04 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .7493E-04 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -16.2 m/s Northward Wind = -30.6 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 59.50 km ( 60.00 km) Scale Height = 7.42 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 144.7 K Pressure = .9603 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .3306E-04 .3472E-04 .3645E-04 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .3176E-04 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -18.2 m/s Northward Wind = -34.1 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 64.50 km ( 65.00 km) Scale Height = 7.29 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 142.2 K Pressure = .4984 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .1747E-04 .1834E-04 .1926E-04 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .1598E-04 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -20.2 m/s Northward Wind = -37.2 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 69.50 km ( 70.00 km) Scale Height = 7.16 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 139.6 K Pressure = .2562 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .9140E-05 .9597E-05 .1008E-04 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .9741E-05 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -22.2 m/s Northward Wind = -40.0 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 74.50 km ( 75.00 km) Scale Height = 7.03 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 137.1 K Pressure = .1303 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .4735E-05 .4972E-05 .5221E-05 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .5777E-05 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -24.3 m/s Northward Wind = -42.4 m/s  
-----

Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 79.50 km ( 80.00 km) Scale Height = 7.42 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 138.1 K Pressure = .5741E-01 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .2009E-05 .2173E-05 .2349E-05 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .2242E-05 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -24.0 m/s Northward Wind = -39.9 m/s  
-----

-----  
Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 84.50 km ( 85.00 km) Scale Height = 7.60 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 140.8 K Pressure = .2377E-01 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .7887E-06 .8805E-06 .9829E-06 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .7743E-06 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -22.3 m/s Northward Wind = -34.8 m/s  
-----

-----  
Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 89.50 km ( 90.00 km) Scale Height = 7.79 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 143.6 K Pressure = .9865E-02 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .3109E-06 .3579E-06 .4120E-06 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .3074E-06 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -20.5 m/s Northward Wind = -29.6 m/s  
-----

-----  
Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 94.50 km ( 95.00 km) Scale Height = 7.97 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 146.3 K Pressure = .4105E-02 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .1220E-06 .1459E-06 .1745E-06 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .1474E-06 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -18.5 m/s Northward Wind = -24.2 m/s  
-----

-----  
Time (relative to initial time) - .0 sec. Ls = 97.0 deg.  
Height = 99.50 km ( 100.00 km) Scale Height = 8.15 km  
Latitude = 22.000 degrees West Longitude = 48.000 degrees  
Sun Longitude = 111.188 deg. Local Time = 16.21 Mars hours  
Temperature = 149.0 K Pressure = .1712E-02 N/m\*\*2  
Density (Low, Avg., High) = .4808E-07 .5966E-07 .7403E-07 kg/m\*\*3  
Density plus perturbation = .6246E-07 kg/m\*\*3  
Eastward Wind = -16.3 m/s Northward Wind = -18.8 m/s  
-----

Table 3. Printout of the OUTPUT file produced by the sample run shown in Table 1. The headings shown here are not part of the file, but have been added for readability of this table.

Hgt	Lat	Lon	log-10		EW	NS	Std.
(km)	(deg)	(deg)	Density	Temp	Wind	Wind	Dev.
				(K)	(m/s)	(m/s)	(%)
- .50	22.00	48.00	-1.79	240.49	4.24	-.27	.95
4.50	22.00	48.00	-1.92	210.42	1.54	-3.85	1.44
9.50	22.00	48.00	-2.10	200.86	-2.23	-5.50	1.93
14.50	22.00	48.00	-2.30	191.35	-4.38	-7.17	2.42
19.50	22.00	48.00	-2.50	184.45	-5.73	-9.11	2.91
24.50	22.00	48.00	-2.72	177.59	-7.06	-11.39	3.39
29.50	22.00	48.00	-2.94	170.76	-8.37	-14.04	3.87
34.50	22.00	48.00	-3.17	165.52	-9.77	-17.07	4.36
39.50	22.00	48.00	-3.42	160.38	-11.24	-20.23	4.83
44.50	22.00	48.00	-3.66	155.26	-12.77	-23.49	4.88
49.50	22.00	48.00	-3.92	150.16	-14.36	-26.88	4.88
54.50	22.00	48.00	-4.19	147.23	-16.23	-30.61	4.88
59.50	22.00	48.00	-4.46	144.69	-18.18	-34.08	4.88
64.50	22.00	48.00	-4.74	142.15	-20.17	-37.19	4.88
69.50	22.00	48.00	-5.02	139.63	-22.22	-39.96	4.88
74.50	22.00	48.00	-5.30	137.11	-24.31	-42.37	4.88
79.50	22.00	48.00	-5.66	138.08	-24.00	-39.86	7.83
84.50	22.00	48.00	-6.06	140.83	-22.30	-34.82	11.02
89.50	22.00	48.00	-6.45	143.56	-20.48	-29.60	14.13
94.50	22.00	48.00	-6.84	146.29	-18.49	-24.24	18.01
99.50	22.00	48.00	-7.22	149.01	-16.31	-18.83	21.75

Table 4. Printout of the plotable file, DENSAV, produced by the sample run shown in Table 1. A change from the earlier Mars-GRAM is that, for plots versus height, the height variable is given as the second (y) variable (ordinate). This simplifies input to plot routines which do not allow run-time selection of which variable is the abscissa and which is the ordinate.

.1627E-01	.0000
.1207E-01	5.000
.7882E-02	10.00
.5049E-02	15.00
.3133E-02	20.00
.1912E-02	25.00
.1146E-02	30.00
.6690E-03	35.00
.3844E-03	40.00
.2173E-03	45.00
.1207E-03	50.00
.6511E-04	55.00
.3472E-04	60.00
.1834E-04	65.00
.9597E-05	70.00
.4972E-05	75.00
.2173E-05	80.00
.8805E-06	85.00
.3579E-06	90.00
.1459E-06	95.00
.5966E-07	100.0

Table 5. Sample of the NAMELIST input file (filename INPUT), used by the batch version of Mars-GRAM. Comments are appended, following the exclamation points. Inline comments are not allowed in NAMELIST input on some Fortran compilers. In such case, the comments cannot actually be included in the NAMELIST file.

```

$INPUT
  LSTFL  = 'LIST',  ! List file name (CON for console listing)
  OUTFL  = 'OUTPUT',! Output file name
  MONTH  = 7,       ! month of year
  MDAY   = 20,      ! day of month
  MYEAR  = 77,      ! year (4-digit; 1970-2069 can be 2-digit)
  NPOS   = 101,     ! max # positions to evaluate (0 = read data from file)
  IHR    = 12,      ! GMT hour of day
  IMIN   = 30,      ! minute of hour
  SEC    = 0.0,     ! second of minute (for initial position)
  ALSO   = 280.0,   ! starting Ls value (degrees) for dust storm (0 = none)
  INTENS = 3.0,     ! dust storm intensity (0.0 - 3.0)
  RADMAX = 1000.0,  ! max. radius (km) of dust storm (0 or >10000 = global)
  DUSTLAT = 0.0,    ! latitude (deg) for center of dust storm
  DUSTLON = 50.0,   ! West longitude (deg) for center of dust storm
  F107   = 68.0,    ! 10.7 cm solar flux (10**-22 W/cm**2, at 1 AU)
  STDL   = 0.0,     ! std. dev. for thermosphere variation (-3.0 to +3.0)
  MODPERT = 3,      ! perturbation model; 1-random, 2-wave, 3-both
  NR1    = 1001,    ! starting random number (0 < NR1 < 30000)
  NVARX  = 4,       ! x-code for plotable output (1-hgt above ref. ellipse)
  NVARY  = 0,       ! y-code for 2-D plotable output (0 for 1-D plots)
  LOGSCALE = 0,     ! 1 for log-base-10 scale plots, 0 for linear scale
  FLAT   = 0.0,     ! initial latitude (N positive), degrees
  FLON   = 0.0,     ! initial longitude (West positive), degrees
  FHGT   = 40.0,    ! initial height (km), above ref. ellipsoid
  DELHGT = 0.0,     ! height increment (km) between steps
  DELLAT = 0.0,     ! latitude increment (deg) between steps
  DELLON = 1.0,     ! West longitude increment (deg) between steps
  DELTIME = 0.0,    ! time increment (sec) between steps
$END

```

## APPENDIX A

### Listing of the Mars-GRAM Interactive Version (Main Routine Only - No Subroutine Listings Shown)

```

C...   Program Mars-GRAM Interactive version 3.0 - October 14, 1991
C
C      Mars Global Reference Atmospheric Model (Interactive Version)
C
C      A program to evaluate density, temperature, pressure and wind
C      components at any given time and position in the atmosphere
C      of Mars
C
C.....
C
C      1   Format(' Mars-GRAM Interactive version 3.0 - October 14, 1991')
C
C      DOUBLE PRECISION XYEAR,DATE,DATEO
C      Integer EOF
C      REAL MARS AU,NSWIND,intens
C      DIMENSION IDAY(12),IERR(14)
C      character*12 lstfl,FILES(14),outfl
C      COMMON /RAND/IX,IY,IZ
C      COMMON /TERHGT/th(19,19)
C      COMMON /THERM/F107,stdl
C      COMMON /DATA/DTR,BETA,SVAL,DAY,CORFAC,MAXNUM,NPOS,als0,intens,
&      NVARX,NVARY,DELTHT,DELLAT,DELLON,DELTIME,logscale,dustlat,
&      dustlon,dusthgt,radmax,Rref,modpert
C      COMMON /FILENAME/lstfl,outfl
C      Common /WAVEDAT/ampc100(12),phc100(12),ampd100(12),phd100(12),
&      ampd200(12),phd200(12),ampc120(12),phc120(12),ampd120(12),
&      phd120(12),ampd220(12),phd220(12),ampc145(12),phc145(12),
&      ampd145(12),phd145(12),ampd245(12),phd245(12)
C      EQUIVALENCE (IERR1,IERR(1)),(IERR2,IERR(2)),(IERR3,IERR(3)),
&      (IERR4,IERR(4)),(IERR5,IERR(5)),(IERR6,IERR(6)),(IERR7,IERR(7))
&      ,(IERR8,IERR(8)),(IERR9,IERR(9)),(IERR10,IERR(10)),
&      (IERR11,IERR(11)),(IERR12,IERR(12)),(IERR13,IERR(13)),
&      (IERR14,IERR(14))
C...   number of latitudes and longitudes in terrain height array
C      DATA nlat,nlon/19,19/
C      DATA FILES/'LIST','DENSLO','DENSAV','DENSHI','DENSRP','TEMP',
&      'PRES','EWWIND','NSWIND','OUTPUT','HEIGHTS.DAT','TMAX','TMIN',
&      'TAVG'/
C...   Days for months of the year
C      DATA IDAY/0,31,59,90,120,151,181,212,243,273,304,334/
C...   Write version number to screen
C      Write(0,1)
C...   LIST file contains outputs with descriptive format
C      Write(0,10)
C      10  format(' Enter name for LIST file (CON for console listing): ')
C      read(*,20)lstfl

```

```

20  format(A)
    files(1)=lstfl
C... OUTPUT file contains ASCII output, without descriptive
C... formatting, suitable for reading by another program
    Write(0,30)
30  FORMAT(' Enter name for OUTPUT file: ')
    read(*,20)outfl
    files(10)=outfl
C... Write version number to LIST file
    If (lstfl .ne. 'CON' .and. lstfl .ne. 'con')Then
        OPEN(6,file=lstfl,iostat=ierr1)
        Write(6,1)
    Endif
C... Files on units 21-29 and 30-32 contain parameters suitable for
C... plotting. Data is in either of two forms: (1) X Y, where X
C... is the variable to be plotted against (e.g. height), and Y is
C... the variable to be plotted, or (2) X Y Z, where X and Y are
C... two variables (e.g. latitude and height) to provide position
C... for plotting contour plots of variable Z
C... Unit 21 file = low density value (approx. average - 1 sigma,
C... kg/m**3)
    OPEN(21,file='DENSLO',iostat=ierr2)
C... Unit 22 file = average density value (kg/m**3)
    OPEN(22,file='DENSAV',iostat=ierr3)
C... Unit 23 file = high density value (approx. average + 1 sigma,
C... kg/m**3)
    OPEN(23,file='DENSHI',iostat=ierr4)
C... Unit 24 file = time-varying density (kg/m**3), including the
C... random perturbations
    OPEN(24,file='DENSRP',iostat=ierr5)
C... Unit 25 file = temperature (K)
    OPEN(25,file='TEMP',iostat=ierr6)
C... Unit 26 file = pressure (N/m**2)
    OPEN(26,file='PRES',iostat=ierr7)
C... Unit 27 file = eastward vector wind component (m/s)
    OPEN(27,file='EWIND',iostat=ierr8)
C... Unit 28 file = northward vector wind component (m/s)
    OPEN(28,file='NSWIND',iostat=ierr9)
C... Unit 29 file = OUTPUT file, suitable for reading by other
C    programs
    OPEN(29,file=outfl,iostat=ierr10)
C... Unit 30 file = Daily maximum surface temperature (K)
    OPEN(30,file='TMAX',iostat=ierr12)
C... Unit 31 file = Daily minimum surface temperature (K)
    OPEN(31,file='TMIN',iostat=ierr13)
C... Unit 32 file = Daily average surface temperature (K)
    OPEN(32,file='TAVG',iostat=ierr14)
C... Unit 9 HEIGHTS.DAT file contains local terrain heights above
C... the reference ellipsoid, versus latitude and longitude
    OPEN(9,file='HEIGHTS.DAT',status='old',iostat=ierr11)
C... Test for file open error condition
    Do 40 j=1,14
        If(ierr(j).ne.0)then

```

```

50          Write(0,60)files(j),ierr(j)
60          Format(1x,a12,' File open error! Error =',i5)
          Goto 9998
      Endif
40      Continue
C...      Read terrain height data file
          Do 80 i = 1,nlat
          Read(9,90)lat,(th(i,j),j=1,nlon)
80          If (lat .ne. -100+10*i)Stop ' Error reading HEIGHTS.DAT!'
90          Format(I4,19F5.1)
          DTR = Atan(1.)/45.
C...      CORFAC = CORIOLIS FACTOR (EXCEPT FOR LATITUDE EFFECT)
          CORFAC = 0.2*DTR/DAY
200         Write(0,210)
210         FORMAT(' Enter Month, Day of Month, 4-digit Year,',
&          ' and Max Number Positions ')
          READ(*,*)MONTH,MDAY,MYEAR,NPOS
C...      Go to next input set if month <1 or > 12
          If (MONTH .le. 0 .and. MDAY .le. 0 .and. MYEAR .le. 0)Goto 9999
          IF(MONTH.LT.1.OR.MONTH.GT.12)Goto 200
          If(MDAY .lt. 1 .or. MDAY .gt. 31)Goto 200
240         Write(0,250)
250         FORMAT(' Enter initial GMT Time (Hours, Minutes, Seconds)')
          READ(*,*)IHR,IMIN,SEC
          If (IHR .lt. 0 .or. IHR .gt. 23)Goto 240
          If (IMIN .lt. 0 .or. IMIN .gt. 59)Goto 240
          If (SEC .lt. 0 .or. SEC .gt. 59)Goto 240
C...      20th century years > 1970 can be entered in 2-digit form.
C...      21st century years < 2070 can be entered in 2-digit form.
          If(MYEAR.LT.70)MYEAR = MYEAR + 2000
          If(MYEAR.LT.1900)MYEAR = MYEAR + 1900
          IF(NPOS.GT.0) GOTO 280
C...      If NPOS = 0 is entered, program reads position data from
C...      unit 7, trajectory data file
          OPEN(7,file='TRAJDATA',status='old',iostat=ierr7)
          if(ierr7.ne.0)then
260              Write(0,270)
270              format(' Unable to open Trajectory Data file!')
              goto 9998
          Endif
280         MAXNUM = NPOS - 1
          IF(NPOS.LE.0)MAXNUM = 32000
          NDAY = IDAY(MONTH) + MDAY
C...      Correct for leap year
          IF(MOD(MYEAR,4).EQ.0.AND.MONTH.GT.2)NDAY = NDAY + 1
          XYEAR = (MYEAR - 1.9665d3)/4.0d0
C...      Compute Julian date
          DATE = 2.439856d6 + 3.65d2*(MYEAR - 1.968d3) + NDAY +
&          DINT(XYEAR + DSIGN(0.5d0,XYEAR)) - 0.5d0
C...      Continuously running, fractional Julian date
          DATE = DATE + IHR/2.4d1 + IMIN/1.440d3 + SEC/8.6400d4
          DATE0 = DATE
          Write(6,290)MONTH,MDAY,MYEAR,DATE,IHR,IMIN,SEC

```

```

290   FORMAT(' Date = ',I2,'/',I2,'/',I4,' Julian Date = ',F9.1,
    & ' GMT Time = ',I2,':',I2,':',F4.1)
C...   Sun position in Mars latitude (areocentric latitude) and
C...   longitude. ALS = Ls = areocentric longitude of sun in orbital
C...   position (Ls = 0 at spring equinox). MARSAU = Mars orbital
C...   radius in Astronomical Units
      CALL ORBIT(DATE0,SUNLAT,SUNLON,ALS,MARSAU)
      Write(0,300)ALS
300   Format(' Ls = ',F6.1,' degrees for this date.')
C...   Select Ls value at start of dust storm, and intensity of dust
C...   storm (if any)
      Write(0,310)
310   Format(' Dust storms can occur between Ls = 180 and Ls = 320.'/
    & ' Enter starting Ls value for dust storm (or 0 for none).')
      Read(*,*)als0
      If (als0 .lt. 180.0 .or. als0 .gt. 320.0)then
        If (als0 .gt. 0.)Write(0,*)' Ls outside range. ',
    & ' No dust storm assumed.'
        als0 = -999.
        intens = 0.0
      Else
320         Write(0,330)
330         Format(' Enter dust storm intensity: 1.0 = light,',
    & ' 2.0 = moderate, 3.0 = heavy')
        Read(*,*)intens
        If (intens .lt. 0.0 .or. intens .gt. 3.0)then
          Write(0,*)' Intensity must be between 0 and 3'
          Goto 320
        Endif
        Write(0,332)
332         Format(' Enter maximum radius of dust storm (km): '/
    & ' (global if radmax = 0 or radmax > 10000)')
        Read(*,*)radmax
        If (radmax .le. 0.0 .or. radmax .gt. 10000.)radmax=0.
C...       Set max 'half' height of local dust storms to 60. km
        dusthgt = 60.
        If (radmax .ne. 0.0)Then
          Write(0,333)
333         Format(' Enter latitude and West longitude of dust',
    & ' storm center (deg.)')
          Read(*,*)dustlat,dustlon
C...       Limit size of dusthgt for small storms
          If (radmax .le. 180.)dusthgt = radmax/3.
          Endif
        Endif
C...       Enter 10.7 cm solar radio flux (units 10**-22 W/cm**2), as
C...       measured at Earth position (1 AU)
335       Write(0,340)
340       Format(' Enter mean F10.7 flux at 1AU (nominal value = 150)'/
    & ' and +/- number of std. deviations for thermosphere variation')
        Read(*,*)F107,std1
        If (F107 .lt. 50.0 .or. F107 .gt. 450.0)then
          Write(0,*)' F10.7 must be between 50 and 450'
          Goto 335

```



```

& ' 3 Latitude (deg.)'/
& ' 4 Longitude (deg.)'/
& ' 5 Time from start (Earth seconds)'/
& ' 6 Time from start (Martian Sols)'/
& ' 7 Areocentric Longitude of Sun, Ls (deg.)'/
& ' 8 Hour Angle for Local Time (Mars hours * 15)'/
& ' Use y-code = 0 for plotable output vs x-code variable only')
READ(*,*)NVARX,NVARY
C... Default plotting variable = height above reference ellipsoid
IF(NVARX.LT.1.OR.NVARX.GT.8)NVARX = 1
IF(NVARY.LT.0.or.NVARY.gt.8)NVARY = 0
Write(0,*)' Enter 1 for log-base-10 density and pressure',
& ' on plot files, 0 for normal'
READ(*,*)logscale
If (logscale .ne. 1)logscale = 0
C... Skip input of positions if trajectory data file is being read
FLAT = 0.0
FLON = 0.0
IF(NPOS.LE.0)GO TO 430
385 Write(0,390)
390 FORMAT(' Enter Initial Latitude (deg.),',
& ' West Longitude (deg.)')
READ(*,*)FLAT,FLON
If (FLAT .lt. -90.0 .or. FLAT .gt. 90.0)Goto 385
If (FLON .lt. 0.0)FLON = FLON + 360.0
If (FLON .lt. 0.0 .or. FLAT .gt. 360.0)Goto 385
thgt = Terrain(FLAT,FLON)
Write(0,400)thgt
400 Format(' Surface elevation = ',F6.2,' km at this location')
Write(0,410)
410 Format(' Enter Initial Height (km)')
Read(*,*)FHGT
C... Constant increments in height, latitude, longitude, and/or
C... time allowed between successive evaluations of parameters
Write(0,420)
420 FORMAT(' Enter Increments in Height (km), Latitude (deg.),',
& ' West Longitude (deg.),'/' and Time (sec.)')
READ(*,*)DElhGT,DEllAT,DEllON,DELTIME
C... Initialize position data
CHGT = FHGT
CLAT = FLAT
CLON = FLON
CSEC = 0.
C... Write message to screen indicating computations are in progress
430 Write(0,440)
440 FORMAT(' Computing data.')
Call RELLIPS(FLAT,Rref,0.0,gzero)
C... Step through all positions and evaluate data
DO 900 I = 0,MAXNUM
Call Datastep(I,CHGT,CLAT,CLON,CSEC,DATE0,RHO,EOF)
If (EOF .eq. 1)Goto 200
900 CONTINUE
GOTO 200

```

```
9998  Stop ' Error termination on opening or reading input file'
9999  STOP ' Normal Termination'
      END
```

## APPENDIX B

### Listing of the Mars-GRAM Batch Version (Main Routine Only - No Subroutine Listings Shown)

```

C...   Program Mars-GRAM  Batch version 3.0 - October 14, 1991
C
C      Mars Global Reference Atmospheric Model (Batch Version)
C
C      A program to evaluate density, temperature, pressure and wind
C      components at any given time and position in the atmosphere
C      of Mars
C
C.....
C      DOUBLE PRECISION DATEO
C      Integer EOF
C      REAL intens
C-----
C      If output to list file and output file are not desired, the
C      following statement may be removed
C      character*12 lstfl,outfl
C-----
C      Common /INDATA/MONTH,MDAY,MYEAR,IHR,IMIN,SEC,NR1,FLAT,FLON,FHGT
C      COMMON /RAND/IX,IY,IZ
C      COMMON /TERHGT/th(19,19)
C      COMMON /THERM/F107,stdl
C      COMMON /DATA/DTR,BETA,SVAL,DAY,CORFAC,MAXNUM,NPOS,als0,intens,
C      & NVARX,NVARY,DELHGT,DELLAT,DELLON,DELTIME,logscale,dustlat,
C      & dustlon,dusthgt,radmax,Rref,modpert
C-----
C      If output to list file and output file are not desired, the
C      following statement may be removed, and the variables LSTFL
C      and OUTFL may be removed from the NAMELIST definition
C      COMMON /FILENAME/lstfl,outfl
C      Definition of the Namelist input data
C      Namelist /INPUT/LSTFL,OUTFL,MONTH,MDAY,MYEAR,NPOS,IHR,IMIN,
C      & SEC,ALSO,INTENS,RADMAX,DUSTLAT,DUSTLON,F107,STDL,MODPERT,NR1,
C      & NVARX,NVARY,LOGSCALE,FLAT,FLON,FHGT,DELHGT,DELLAT,DELLON,
C      & DELTIME
C-----
C...   Open Namelist data file
C      OPEN(8,file='INPUT',status='old')
C...   Read Namelist data
C      Read(8,INPUT)
C-----
C      For compilers not supporting the NAMELIST input mode, the
C      previous Read statement may be replaced by:
C
C      Read(8,10)LSTFL
C      Read(8,10)OUTFL
C 10   Format(A)

```

```

C      Read(8,*)MONTH,MDAY,MYEAR,NPOS,IHR,IMIN,SEC,ALSO,INTENS,RADMAX,
C      & DUSTLAT,DUSTLON,F107,STD,MODPERT,NR1,NVARX,NVARY,LOGSCALE,
C      & FLAT,FLON,FHGT,DELHGT,DELLAT,DELLON,DELTIME
C
C      and the NAMELIST file INPUT may be modified to contain free-
C      field input data as in the above list.
C-----
C...    Setup information for start of run
C        Call Setup(CHGT,CLAT,CLON,CSEC,DATEO,RHO)
C...    Sample of special parameters to change trajectory steps in the
C        main program
C        zi = CHGT
C        z0 = 20.
C        t0 = 500.
C...    Step through all positions and evaluate data
C        DO 900 I = 0,MAXNUM
C-----
C        If control of movement along the trajectory is desired from
C        within this main program, then values of the trajectory
C        displacement values (DELHGT, DELLAT, DELLON, and DELTIME)
C        may be re-set here, as illustrated by the following simple
C        example. Optional reading of trajectory data from
C        the trajectory input data file is handled from within the
C        Datastep subroutine.
C-----
C        DELHGT = ((zi-z0)/t0**2)*(2.*(CSEC - t0) + DELTIME)*DELTIME
C        Call Datastep(I,CHGT,CLAT,CLON,CSEC,DATEO,RHO,EOF)
C        If (EOF .eq. 1)Goto 999
C
C        900 CONTINUE
C        999 STOP ' Normal Termination'
C        END

```

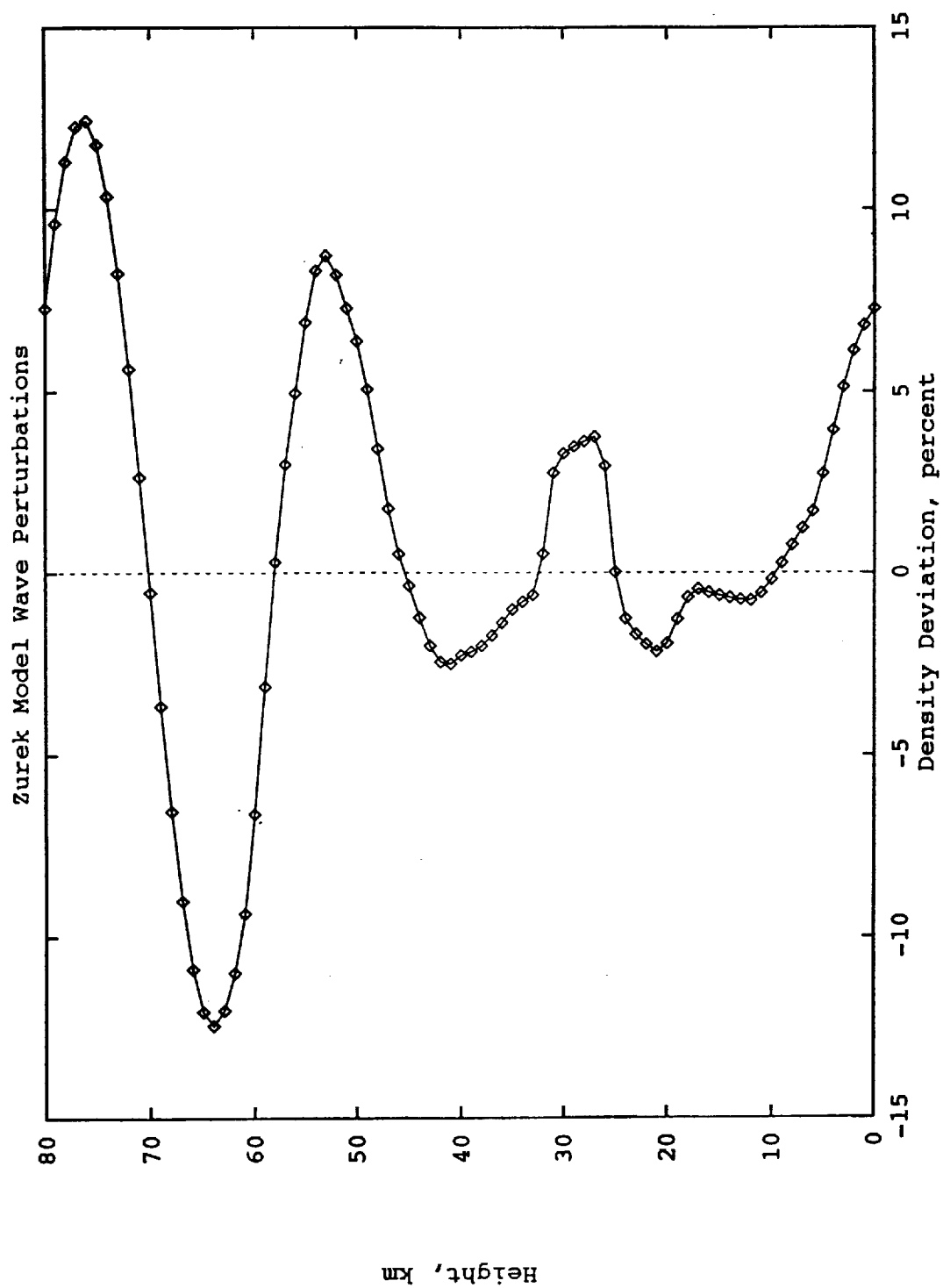


Figure 1 - Sample evaluation of the Zurek density wave perturbation model (based on temperature perturbation parameters in Pitts et al., 1988). Location and time corresponds to that of the Viking 1 Lander entry (22°N 48°W, 12:30 GMT on 7/20/76).

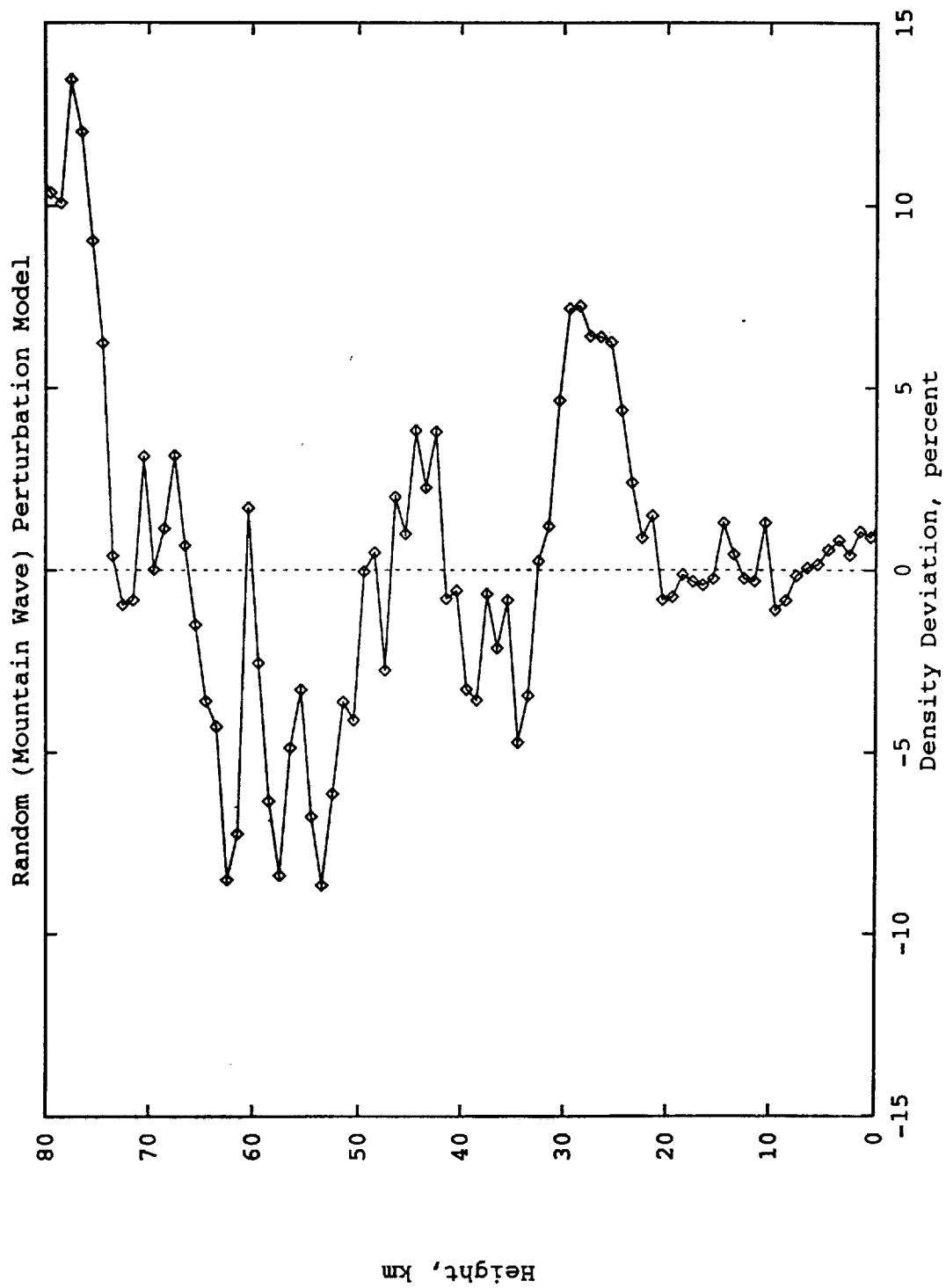


Figure 2 - Random (mountain-wave) perturbations in density, evaluated for the same location and time as in Figure 1.

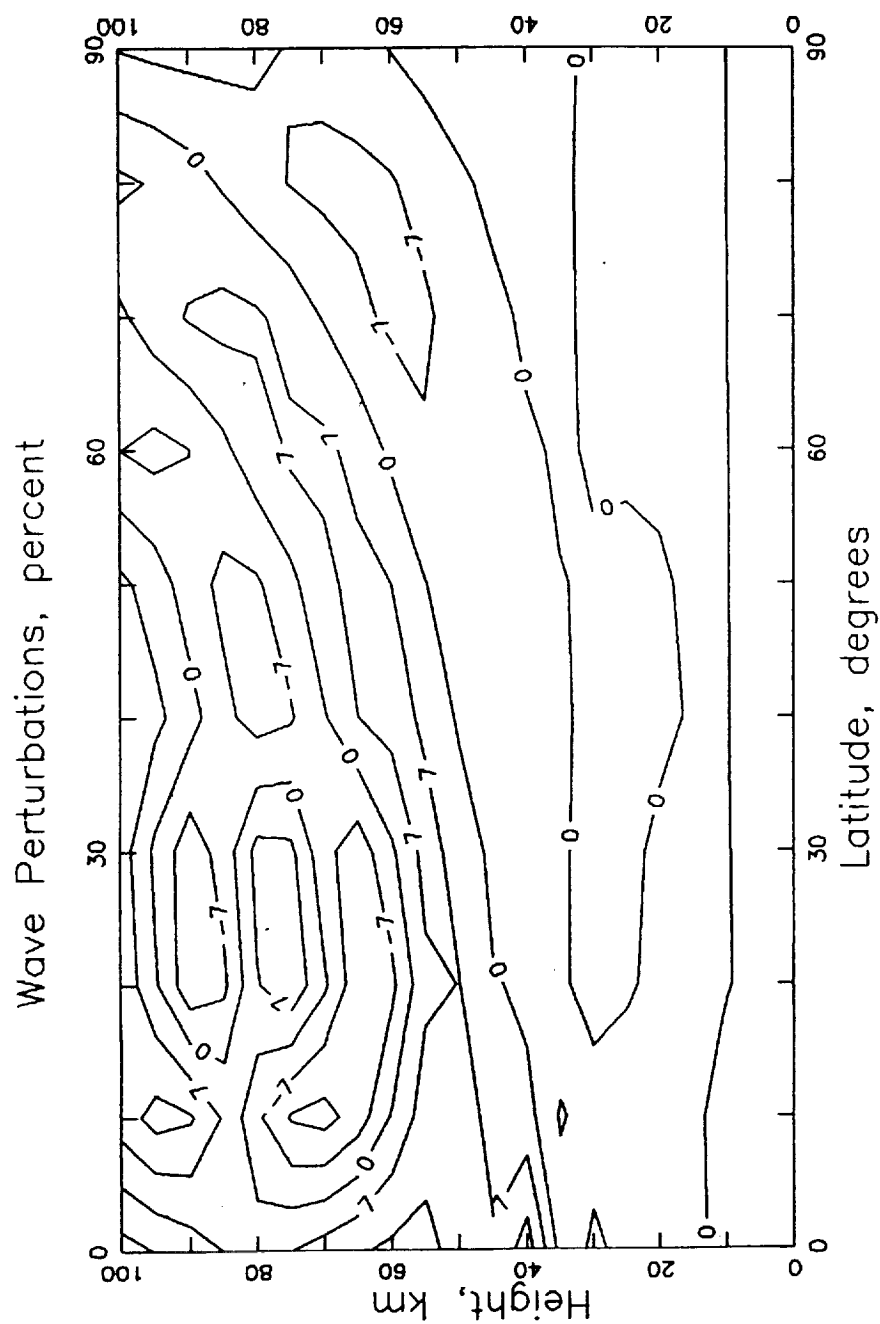


Figure 3 - Zurek density wave perturbations evaluated along a height-latitude cross section through the longitude 48°W at the time of the Viking 1 Lander entry.

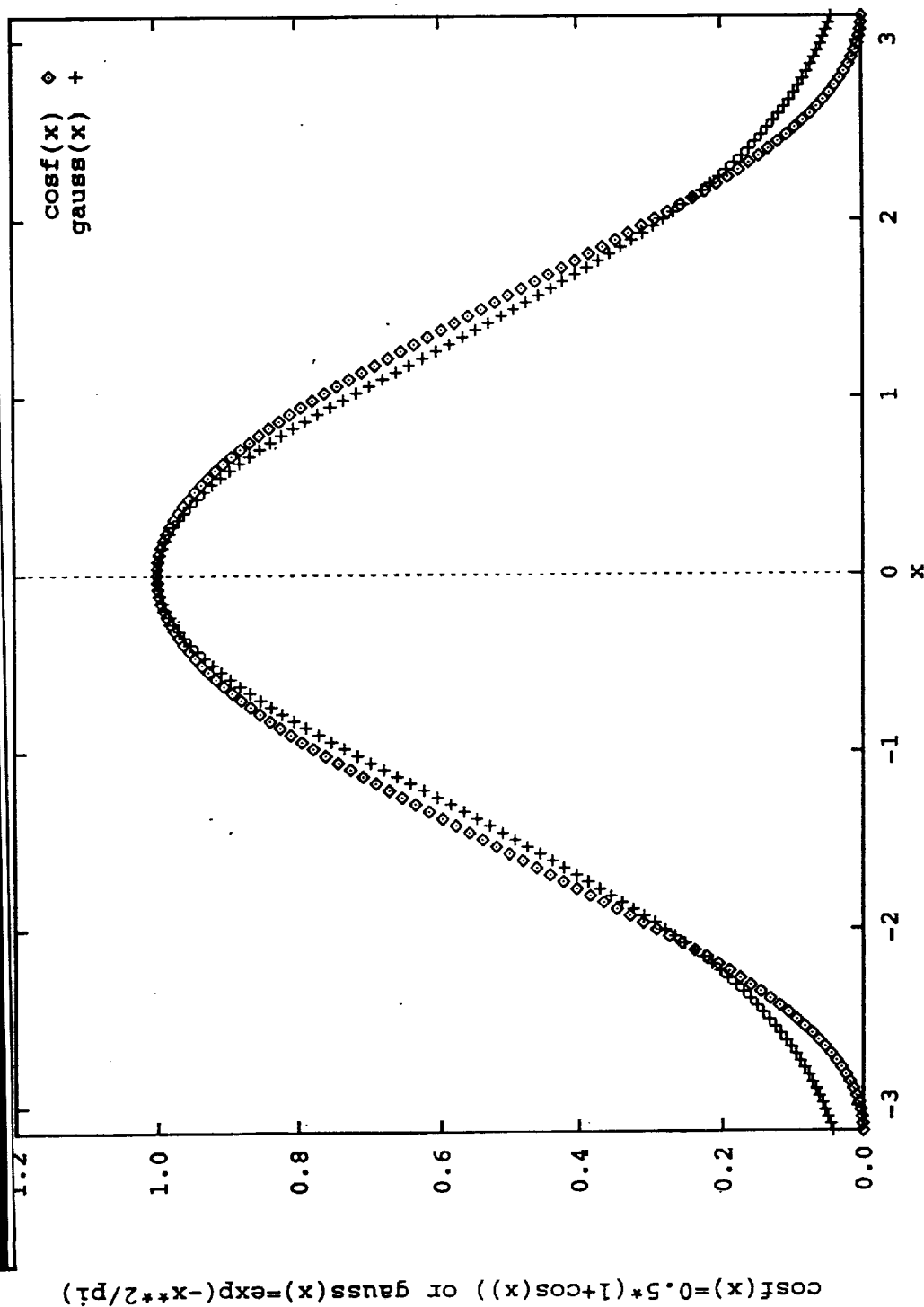


Figure 4 - Comparison of two possible spatial distribution model functions for local-scale dust storms.  $\text{cosf}(x) = 0.5[1 + \cos(x)]$ , for  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ , with  $x$  in radians, and  $\text{gauss}(x) = \exp(-x^2/\pi)$ . The functions are normalized to 1 at  $x=0$ , with the area under  $\text{cosf}(x)$  from  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$  the same as the area under  $\text{gauss}(x)$  from  $-\infty \leq x \leq +\infty$ .

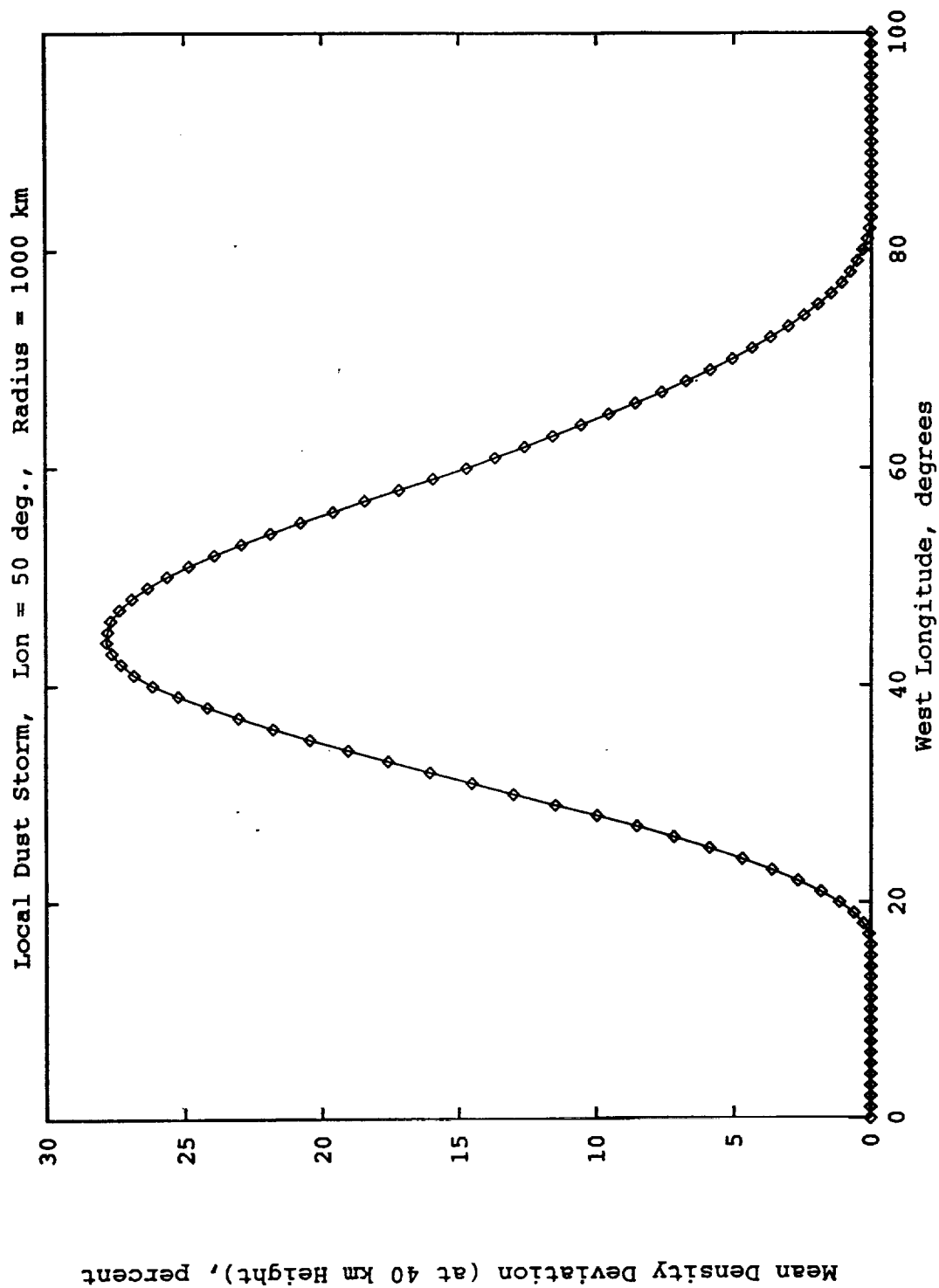


Figure 5 - The effect on mean atmospheric density due to a local dust storm of radius 1000 km, centered at 0°N, 50°W. Density was evaluated along a trajectory at a constant height of 40 km from 0°N, 0°W to 0°N, 100°W. Mean density deviations are in percent, relative to density in the non-dust storm case.